



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

miners and the total population. In adult years the death-rate for miners was somewhat higher, but the infantile mortality among this group was low. This may be explained by the fact that the mothers find little employment in factories, and, being engaged in housework, are enabled to give more of their time to the care of their children. The natural increase of the population or the difference between the birth and death-rate is considerably higher for the mining population than for the country as a whole.

The monograph is a good piece of scientific work. Half of the volume is devoted to the statistical tables upon which the analysis rests. It is but natural that the birth-rate should be high among a population of low economic conditions with early marriages, but it is surprising that the death-rate in this hazardous occupation should have been so low.

W. B. BAILEY.

*Yale University.*

#### NEW BOOKS

BRUCCOLERI, G. *L'emigrazione siciliana, caratteri ed effetti secondo le più recenti inchieste.* (Rome: coop. tip. Manuzio. 1911. Pp. 27.)

CAMBONI, L. *Della influenza della mortalità infantile sulla mortalità generale.* (Sassari: Gallizzi. 1911. Pp. 160. 4 l.)

DAVENPORT, C. B. *Race improvement through eugenics.* (New York: Holt. 1911.)

GUAZZONE, A. *L'emigrazione italiana e l'Argentina: tesi di laurea.* (Torino: G. U. Cassone. 1911. Pp. 24.)

HURD, J. B. *Industrial mobility, a peaceful and powerful weapon to settle our economic problems and promote friendly relations among men.* (Washington: J. B. Hurd. 1912. Pp. 62.)

MACKENZIE, L. *Health and disease.* Home university library. (London: Williams & Norgate. 1s.)

PAYNE, E. G. *An experiment in alien labor.* (Chicago: University of Chicago. 1912. Pp. 72. 75c.)

To be reviewed.

RUSSO, G. *L'émigration et ses effets dans le midi de l'Italie.* (Paris: Rivière. 1912. Pp. 225. 3.50 fr.)

To be reviewed.

SCARSELLI, B. *Il problema delle classi medie.* (Milano: Soc. Ed. Libreria. 1911. Pp. viii, 224. 6 l.)

UMLAUFT, F. *Kleines statistisches Taschenbuch über alle Länder der Erde.* (Wein: A. Hartleben. 1912. Pp. iv, 106. 1.50 m.)

——— *Manual of the international list of causes of death.* United States Census Bureau. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1911. Pp. 297.)

——— *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population effectué le 4 mars 1906.* Publication du ministère du travail. (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1911. Pp. 236. 5 fr.)

——— *Il problema politico dell'emigrazione e la questione della cittadinanza.* (Rome: coop. tip. Popolo romano. 1911. Pp. ix, 246.)

——— *Résultats statistiques du recensement général de la population effectué le 4 mars 1906.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. Pp. 221. 4.50 fr.)

——— *Die eidgenössische Volkszählung vom 1.12.1910.* (Bern: A. Francke. 1911. Pp. 30. 1 m.)

### Social Problems and Reforms

*The Department Store.* (Boston: Vocation Bureau of Boston. 1912. Pp. 97. \$0.50.)

This is the eighth volume in a series of publications brought out by the Vocation Bureau during the past two years. The others are *The Machinist*, *Banking*, *The Baker*, *Confectionery Manufacture*, *The Architect*, *The Landscape Architect*, and *The Grocer*. Though it does not differ materially in scope or method from the earlier studies, *The Department Store* is more extensive and more carefully prepared. Successive chapters describe the origin and growth of this type of mercantile institution and the organization of its activities such as merchandising and buying, superintending and selling, office and advertising departments. Consideration is also given to welfare work and questions of pay and promotion. There is a brief bibliography.

Like the rest in the series, this book is designed primarily for the use of teachers and others in counseling parents and boys in regard to the choice of a vocation. For this purpose it is desirable to know what inducements the industry or occupation has to offer to boys, and on the other hand what demands it will make on them in the matter of character, habits, and training. The number of positions, the lines of promotion, rates of pay as beginners and after experience, etc., are carefully ascertained and conservatively stated. The reasons for failure to advance are inquired into and